

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2003.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## KITCHENER IS THE VICTOR

Anglo-Egyptian Column Routs the  
Rashy.

## SLAUGHTER OF THE DERVISHES

Thousands of Desert Warriors Fall  
Before Machine Guns—Invader  
Loss Small.

## FIRST REPORT.

OMDURMAN (Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile), September 2.—  
By cable post to Nary.—The Sir-  
dar, General Herbert Kitchener,  
with the Khalifa's black standard,  
captured Omdurman, the capital of  
Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this after-  
noon at the head of the Anglo-  
Egyptian column, after completely  
routing the Dervishes and dealing  
a deathblow to Mahdism. Though  
lightly, our losses were 200, while thou-  
sands of the Dervishes were killed  
and wounded.

## UNION JACK UP.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The War Office re-  
ceived the following dispatch, dated at  
Omdurman yesterday, from Gen. Sir Her-  
bert Kitchener.

"This morning the British and Egyp-  
tian flags were hoisted with due cere-  
mony upon the walls of the palace in  
Khartoum."

## BLOW STRUCK.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The war corre-  
spondent of the Daily Telegraph with the  
Anglo-Egyptian forces says: Khalifa  
Abdullah with his harem and Osman Digi-  
na, his principal General, managed to es-  
cape, but Abdullah's banner and thou-  
sands of prisoners are in our hands. It  
is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy were  
slain. Our total casualties were about  
500.

The war correspondent of the Daily  
News says: Our victory was not easily  
or cheaply won. The Dervish loss was  
enormous. It is estimated that the killed  
of the enemy were not fewer than 8,000.  
Our whole force was engaged in fighting  
from 6:30 a. m. to sundown. Instead of  
waiting for us in Omdurman, where they  
could have been easily defeated, they  
have chosen to fight on the banks of the  
Nile.

With desperate gallantry they were re-  
pulsed, suffering great loss. Our Maxim  
guns especially made terrible lanes in  
their ranks, and our artillery dealt havoc  
in the town, which was full of women.  
The Dervish army of 60,000 is utterly  
broken, but we are fully prepared to fight  
tomorrow if they wish it.

The standard's war correspondent also  
pays tribute to the magnificent courage of  
the Dervishes.

## DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener tele-  
graphs saying: "Only two British officers  
were killed in the battle—Lieut. Grenfell  
of the twenty-first Lancers and Capt.  
Caldwell, Warwickshire Regiment. Gren-  
fell fell in a brilliant charge by the Twen-  
ty-first Lancers, who lost twenty-one  
killed and twenty wounded."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener tele-  
graphs: "Howard, the war correspondent,  
was killed at the taking of Omdur-  
man."

The Siridar refers to Herbert George  
Lyolph Howard, son of the Earl of Car-  
lisle, who was the war correspondent of  
the London Times.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Cairo corre-  
spondent of the Times says: The first tel-  
egram of congratulation to arrive from  
Europe was from Emperor William, who  
said: "I am sincerely glad to be able  
to offer my congratulations on the splendid  
victory at Omdurman, which at last  
brings peace to the Nile valley."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Queen and Gen-  
eral Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-  
Chief of the British army, telegraphed  
their congratulations to the Siridar.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for  
War, sent his through Major Francis  
Wallace Greenfell, Inspector General of  
the auxiliary forces now at Cairo, and  
charged with the general direction of the  
successful expedition.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Temps, eulogizing  
Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's feat, says:  
"A march so scientifically planned may  
be likened to the solution of a mathemat-  
ical equation."

## WHITE DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There is no  
longer a reasonable doubt that Justice  
White has decided to decline the ap-  
pointment of Peace Commissioner; and  
that he refrains from making public an-  
nouncement of his purpose at the request  
of the President.

## CZAR'S NOTE ENDORSED.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The St. Petersburg  
correspondent of the Daily Telegraph  
says: Almost all of the European powers  
have sent favorable replies to the note  
of the Czar, and it is now regarded as  
certain that the disarmament congress  
will meet in St. Petersburg in November.

## G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The opening of  
the thirty-second annual encampment of  
the Grand Army of the Republic sur-  
passed expectations in the attendance and  
in the successful progress of events on  
the programme of the first day.

## GLADSTONE NOT WEALTHY

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The will of the late  
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has been  
probated. It shows that his personal es-  
tate is valued at £28,000. Mr. Gladstone's  
will was written by himself in an ordi-  
nary memorandum book. It is a docu-  
ment of about 2,000 words, and is a re-  
markable specimen of penmanship.

## Honors for Punahou.

Word has just been received from Dean  
Watland of the Yale Law School that  
William T. Rawlins of the last gradu-  
ating class at Oahu College, has entered  
the law school without a condition and  
with special mention in the English

language. Young Godfrey, of the same  
class, has just entered the academic  
course at Yale without a condition, also  
standing high in English.

Dean Watland writes: "We are very  
proud of the record which all our Ha-  
waiian boys have made in this school."

## Quarters Chosen

The savings department of Bishop's  
Co. will be opened in the Press Publish-  
ing Co.'s building, on Bethel street, about  
October 1. It will occupy the front part  
of the lower floor. The press of the  
publishing house will occupy the rear  
half of the lower floor, and the compos-  
ing and editorial rooms will be upstairs.

## Scandia Gone.

The United States transport Scandia  
sailed at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon  
for Manila, having on board the million  
dollars for the pay of the troops in the  
Philippines and a lot of commissary and  
hospital supplies and stores for the fleet  
stationed there. The following were pas-  
sengers on board: Maj. Kobbe, of the  
Third Artillery, ranking officer; Lieut.  
Hayne, of the California Heavy Artillery,  
in command of a guard of twenty-five  
men; Lieut. Wedgewood, of the Utah Vol-  
unteer Artillery; Capt. Messer, of the  
commissary department; Lieut. Page, as-  
sistant surgeon; Maj. Owen, surgeon; Dr.  
Johnstone, acting assistant surgeon; Dr.  
Feltman, acting assistant surgeon; Pay-  
masters Major W. R. Schofield, M. S.  
Sheary, Theo. Sternberg and Pharmas-  
tists Edgar Beard, Eugene Warren and  
E. O. Hopkins, and 115 enlisted men of the  
Hospital Corps.

## IS WAR IN CRETE

Bloodshed is Incident to  
Native Resistance.

## Rioting—Muslims and British

Troops—Turks Use the  
Brand—Warships.

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 6.—It has been  
a day of bloody conflict, and tonight Can-  
dia is in a state of anarchy. A collision  
between the Muslims, who were making  
demonstrations against European con-  
trol, and the British authorities, who  
have been installing Christians as re-  
venue officials culminated today in bloody  
fighting between the Muslims and the  
British troops.

Riots took place in various parts of the  
city, and many have been killed. When  
the outbreak was fiercest a war ship an-  
chored in the harbor began firing shells,  
with the result that a portion of the city  
is in flames. The greatest confusion pre-  
vailed, and it is feared that the night  
will pass without further pillage and  
destruction.

It is reported that the British Com-  
mander-in-Chief, Sir George White, has  
ordered the British troops to be ready to  
move at a moment's notice.

The Turks set fire to the whole town  
of Candia. The only war ship there at  
the time of the outbreak was the British  
gunboat Hazard, which has a party of  
marines to assist the 120 British troops  
there.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Advices from Can-  
dia received this morning from a corre-  
spondent there, who also telegraphs that  
he feared for his colleague at Candia, as  
he was unable to communicate with him.  
The fact that no dispatches were re-  
ceived from Candia after the bombardment  
seems to indicate that the situation  
there is serious.

It is well known that the Muslims  
were discontented at the joint rule of the  
powers in Crete. This was largely due  
to the fact that they were confined to  
the towns, while the Christians were al-  
lowed the liberty of the island, but the  
rising of the Muslims was unexpected.

## MEMORIALS GALORE.

Hawaiians Express Varying Ideas  
to the Commission.

Two memorials from native Hawai-  
ians were presented to the Commission  
yesterday and a third will go in today.

The first was from the Hawaiian Na-  
tional League, a body of the most in-  
telligent and progressive natives in  
the country, a paper which was out-  
lined in Tuesday's Advertiser.

The second was from the Kalaiala  
hul, petitioning for the restoration of  
the Monarchy under an American pro-  
tectorate. It is said that the Commis-  
sion regards the latter as one of the  
most interesting of its island corree.

Today the Aloha Aina will present  
a memorial. It will ask for a general  
franchise, pensions for the royal fam-  
ily and numerous other things. This  
petition is substantially the same as  
the one presented by the Hawaiian Na-  
tional League, although it goes further  
into details and is much longer. The  
Aloha Aina's meeting for the consid-  
eration of this memorial lasted nearly  
all of yesterday.

## Squally Weather.

The government chart for the Pacific  
Ocean for September has the follow-  
ing forecast: In the China Sea and  
the vicinity of the Philippine Islands  
rain squalls and thunder storms may  
be expected, especially in the vicinity  
of the western coast of the island of  
Luzon. Squally weather may be ex-  
pected in the vicinity of the Hawaiian  
Islands, and on the coasts of Mexico  
and Central America.

## Mr. Lightfoot's Mission

The night school has opened up well  
and the roll has been increasing each  
evening of the week. All of the classes  
are doing good work. One class of  
young white men has twenty pupils.  
A number of them are employees of the  
Iron Works.

## MR. SMITH HURT

The Attorney General Thrown  
From a Horse.

## ACCIDENT OF THE EXCURSION

Mount of the Official Became Un-  
ruly—Mr. Smith Badly Bruised.  
Will Soon Be About.

Attorney General W. O. Smith was  
thrown from a horse at Wailua yester-  
day afternoon and badly hurt. He  
was resting easy at his home in Nu-  
uanu valley late last night. So far as  
known there are no internal in-  
juries, severe bruises and a bad shak-  
ing up being the worst.

Mr. Smith was a member of the  
Commission excursion party and was  
out with the others on horseback look-  
ing over the new Wailua ranch. Re-  
turning to the vicinity of the ranch  
house the horse bolted and ran away.

Mr. Smith is a good horseman and kept  
the animal in the road. But on enter-  
ing the ranch house yard the runaway  
horse turned very suddenly. Mr.  
Smith lost his balance and was carried  
face forward to the ground. He  
struck on his side against the house  
at the foundation.

A number of the party appeared very  
soon to the rescue. When reached Mr.  
Smith was unconscious and remained  
so for some time. He was stunned by  
the fall. He felt at once, on regaining  
consciousness, that he had sustained  
no internal injuries and said so.

The injured official was assisted to  
the regular mail train from Wailua  
and reached town about 5 o'clock, not  
waiting for the party. He is badly  
bruised up and will feel sore for several  
days; but Mr. Smith and his friends  
are thankful that the result was no  
worse, for the escape was almost  
miraculous.

The first report in town was that  
Mr. Smith had been killed. Next word  
passed around that he had suffered the  
loss of an arm and a leg, damage  
to the spine and head. The many  
friends of the popular Cabinet Min-  
ister were greatly alarmed and num-  
erous inquiries concerning the ac-  
cident were made at the "Central," the  
Advertiser office and the railway depot.

Mr. Smith has been in many tight  
places riding and boating around the  
group since his boyhood, but this is  
the first time he has met with an ac-  
cident.

## EXCURSIONS.

Representative Parker Speaks of  
His Paper's Project.

Referring to the excursions which  
are to be brought here the coming  
winter under the direction of The  
Minneapolis Times, it may be well to  
correct an impression which seems to  
prevail to some extent. Geo. W. Par-  
ker of The Times Company who is  
here arranging the details of the excu-  
rsions said yesterday: "There seems to  
be an impression here that there is  
some connection between the initial  
trip of the City of Columbia and our  
excursions and that the passengers on  
this trip represent as a class the people  
which we shall bring down in Novem-  
ber. Without casting any reflection on  
the Columbia list members, I would  
like to have it stated that we have no  
more interest in the first trip of the  
steamer or its passengers than in the  
passengers who arrived on the Moana.  
There was no excursion on the Colum-  
bia this trip. Each individual traveled  
on his own responsibility and managed  
his own arrangements with the excep-  
tion of the theatrical company which  
I presume travels as all such organiza-  
tion do, in charge of a manager. Our  
party will control the entire first class  
accommodations of the steamer and  
will be a representative body of Amer-  
ican citizens as is ordinarily brought  
together under similar auspices with the  
notable exception that in our excursion  
there will be quite a number who will  
remain here if their investigations jus-  
tify investments. I would say that if  
any class of visitors is desirable from  
the standpoint of Honolulu residents  
certainly the people we bring down  
here will be welcome."

Mr. Parker further remarked that the  
reason for the embarkation of the  
party at Seattle was because at the  
time arrangements were being made  
for handling the party for the voyage,  
none of the regular lines could contract  
to manage the business owing to the  
government having so many of the  
regular steamers as transports and it  
was entirely problematical when they  
would be released.

Permanent Transports  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Govern-  
ment has decided to retain permanently  
the transports Scandia and Arizona, pur-  
chased on the Pacific Coast at the begin-  
ning of the war. The ships will be fitted  
up in first class shape as transports and  
kept in readiness for emergency.

## MEMORIAL

PRESENTED TO THE

## United States Commissioners

BY

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

September 8, 1898

To HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM, JOHN T. MORGAN,  
ROBERT R. HITT, SANFORD B. DOLE and WALTER  
F. FREAR, United States Commissioners.

Gentlemen:—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, an  
unincorporated body, organized for the purpose of conserving the  
agricultural interests of the Hawaiian Islands, and containing  
among its membership representatives of nearly all the leading  
agricultural enterprises of the country, respectfully presents for  
the consideration of your Honorable Commission the following  
statement of its views upon certain vital issues which are involved  
in the action of your Honorable Body:

## FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Planters' Association is an agricultural and not a political  
body, but experience has demonstrated in Hawaii as well as  
elsewhere that the form of Government has much to do with  
the prosperity or otherwise of agricultural as well as other in-  
dustries.

We do not understand that the question of statehood for Ha-  
waii is one for present serious consideration and do not there-  
fore discuss that question.

We are given to understand however that two forms of Gov-  
ernment have come before you for consideration, viz: a Gov-  
ernment by Commission, appointed by the President, modeled  
upon the present Government of the District of Columbia; and  
second, a territorial form of Government in which the chief ex-  
ecutive officer shall be appointed by the President, the subor-  
dinate offices being filled locally; with a territorial legislature  
elected by the people of the territory, having control of local  
legislation, subject to the paramount power of Congress, the  
present territorial Governments of Arizona and New Mexico be-  
ing the proposed model in a general way.

## OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

We respectfully suggest that Government by Commissioners  
appointed by the President will not be the best method of an  
concerned, for the following reasons:

1. We are given to understand that the Government of the  
District of Columbia is well liked by the conservative citizens of  
Washington and that it gives to the people of that city an honest  
Government economically administered.

We submit that there are reasons why such a Government may  
be successful in Washington which do not apply to Hawaii, viz:

(1) The Government of the District of Columbia is directly  
under the eye of the President.

(2) It is directly under the control and supervisions of Con-  
gress, many of the members of which are property owners and  
permanent residents in Washington and all of whom are resi-  
dents of the city during a large portion of the year.

(3) It is subject to the constant scrutiny and criticism of the  
daily press of Washington, copies of which daily meet the eye  
of the President and members of Congress as well as the Com-  
missioners.

(4) Congress each week devotes a day to the affairs of the  
District of Columbia, being practically its Board of Aldermen  
and local Legislature.

We do not propose to set our interests up as against the  
general policy or interest of the United States at large, nor to ask  
that any special privileges be granted us which are not granted  
to American citizens as a whole; but in view of the fact that the  
entire industries of Hawaii have been built up on a certain  
system of labor, we do not feel that it would be asking too much  
or that which is inconsistent with the common good, to ask that  
your Honorable Commission recommend that a transition period  
be allowed during which the agricultural interests of Hawaii may  
readjust themselves to meet the changed condition of affairs,  
during which time the full immigration laws of the United States  
shall not be extended in their entirety to Hawaii.

We understand that the present immigration laws of the United  
States do not allow the engaging abroad of laborers to do work  
in the United States, and do not even allow an employer to assist  
an immigrant to come to the United States by advancing in whole  
or in part his expenses or passage money.

If American laborers can be induced to come to the Hawaiian  
Islands and work for wages which will leave a margin of profit  
to the employer, we will be the first to welcome such laborers  
and such a solution of the problem.

We have not in the past, however, been able to induce such  
laborers or any laborers to come to Hawaii except by advancing  
the cost of their passage, and we gravely doubt whether, at least  
for some time to come, laborers in sufficient number from any  
quarter can be induced to come to Hawaii unless their passages  
are advanced to them.

We respectfully request therefore that until it can be ascer-  
tained whether or not a sufficient number of American laborers  
can be obtained to meet the industrial requirements of Hawaii,  
the extension of the full immigration laws of the United States  
more particularly those portions thereof which prohibit the ad-  
vance by an employer of the passage money to a laborer to  
Hawaii, may be delayed in order that the main industries of the  
country may not be subjected to the severe strain and loss which  
will certainly occur if the entire labor policy of the country is  
and ability of the individual Commissioners varied, with the prac-  
tical certainty that however good the Commissioners might be  
individually, their rule would be more or less arbitrary and in



accordance with their own views instead of being in accordance with the desires and needs of the people of the Territory.

This would be likely to be much more the case in Hawaii than it has been in the Western territories, for the reason that communication and supervision would be so much less in the case of Hawaii owing to the greater distance and infrequency of communication.

2. We understand that some of our fellow citizens have been in favor of at least a temporary government by Commission. We are willing to admit that if such a form of government were provided for the next few years, it might, and probably would, to a great extent, eliminate the bitterness of feeling which has grown out of the transition of Hawaii from a monarchy to a territory of the United States, by preventing elections and the consequent probable continuity of present party differences which have in the past and probably will for some time to come divide along race lines, and embrace on the one side those who have favored, and on the other those who have opposed a monarchical form of Government.

But admitting all this, it is submitted that if a government by Commission is once fairly established here it will be far more difficult to replace it by some more representative form of government than would now be the case, and that the benefits to be derived therefrom are insufficient to offset the evils and disadvantages of such system while they are not great enough to compensate for the loss of local control of the local government.

Another and weighty reason why government by Commission should not be established is that, although the full electorate of this country is not up to the highest standard of American citizenship, still we submit that the ultimate object and aim of republican government should be to make all territories eventually self-governing and that this can be accomplished only by training the people into self-government by actual participation therein to the full extent which the safety of the general government and the local territory will allow. Government by Commission only, would tend to make the people of Hawaii less, instead of more capable of eventual self-government.

We therefore respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that your recommendation to Congress be not in favor of a government by Commission.

#### TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FAVORED.

We respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that you recommend to Congress the adoption of a form of territorial government which may involve as wide a degree of local control as the safety of the general government and local interests will allow.

We respectfully suggest the following as being some of the most important points concerning which local control may be given within the boundaries suggested:

1. That, while the chief executive officer of the territory should be appointed by the President, he should be a bona fide resident of the country holding property interests therein, and that all subordinate officers should possess like qualifications.

We submit that this is thoroughly in line with American precedents and policy and in support thereof respectfully refer to the platforms of the three national parties adopted at their last general convention in 1896, viz:

From the Democratic platform:

"We favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed."

From the People's Party platform:

"We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia."

From the Republican platform:

"All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable."

It is respectfully submitted that a principle which has been unanimously adopted by the national parties of the United States, and which has been, with few exceptions, recognized by successive administration in the practical appointments to existing territories, can properly, and in the interests of all concerned, should be, now embodied in statute form, and we respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that there may be included in your recommendations to Congress a provision that federal appointments to Hawaii may be in accordance with the principles set forth in the party platforms above quoted.

#### THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

While we have given our reason for desiring that a representative form of Government be adopted for Hawaii instead of a Government by Commission, we believe that it would be unwise to immediately grant full and unrestricted suffrage either in the interests of the general government or the local community, or of republican government.

Prominent among these reasons are the facts:

1st. That a large portion of those heretofore eligible to the electorate have been and are hostile to a Republican form of Government, and for some time to come there is every probability that the guiding principle of their action will be to hamper and obstruct the evolution of responsible representative government rather than to assist therein.

2nd. A large proportion of those heretofore eligible to the electorate are unaccustomed either by race instincts or personal participation, to self-government except in the most limited degree.

While we believe in the principle above stated, that the only way to train a people into the methods of representative government is to allow them to practically participate therein, we submit that it is not necessary in putting such principle into practice, to at one step graft upon a people who have but slight practical experience therewith, the full representative and electoral system which in the United States, has been the growth of centuries, among a people who have become accustomed to it through generations of practical experience.

We therefore respectfully suggest to your Honorable Commission that the franchise be granted with such restrictions and checks as will neither hamper nor obstruct the growth of representative republican institutions in Hawaii.

The present qualifications required of electors, by the Hawaiian Constitution, have been evolved through many years of practical dealing with the subject matter and issues now in question and are, we submit, ones which have proved by experience to be better adapted to the conditions which now prevail in Hawaii than any other.

On the one hand it practically allows every elector to participate in the regulation of the government, by casting a vote for

members of the House of Representatives; while it provides a more restricted electorate, under conditions neither arbitrary nor oppressive, for the election of the upper House.

It is respectfully submitted that the addition of a property qualification for voters for the upper House is not un-American nor inconsistent with representative institutions.

Almost, if not every State in the original Union required a property qualification of its voters; and it is only within ten years that the last of the States of the Union, Rhode Island, abolished the ownership of property as a qualification of its voters.

It is respectfully submitted that the Congress of the United States in and of itself admits of the propriety, under certain conditions, of a difference in the electoral qualifications of the electors of its two Houses, the electors of the Senate being restricted to the members of the Legislatures of the respective States, while the members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people of the several congressional districts at large.

It is submitted further that the entire American system of government is based upon the theory of checks and balances of one branch of the government over against the other, the particular method of the application of the principle being adapted by the constructors of the system to the conditions then presented to them.

It is submitted that the particular method of adapting and applying such checks and balances in the case of Hawaii should likewise be governed by the conditions now presented, and that the method now suggested contains no departure from the principles adopted by the originators of the American system of government.

As the people of the country by immigration and assimilation become better acquainted with the American system, it can by successive stages be extended in its entirety, if it is then thought best so to do, without any violence to the orderly and business-like conduct of the public business.

#### JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

We do not desire to discuss the judicial system in detail, but as the general outlines of that system are vital to the interests of every resident of the territory, we respectfully suggest for the consideration of your Honorable Commission that the best interests of all concerned will be met by the organization of a system of local courts, which shall, so far as possible, have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all local matters, so as to prevent so far as possible, the delay and expense involved if appeals may be taken to the Circuit or Supreme Courts sitting at Washington or other parts of the United States.

It is submitted that if a judicial system is adopted which allows indiscriminate appeal to courts beyond the borders of the territory it will be an absolute denial of justice to poor litigants and a source of great and unnecessary expense and delay to all.

It is submitted that the present Hawaiian system of courts has been evolved out of fifty years practical experience and if converted into a territorial system will fully answer all the local territorial needs, and we respectfully urge that you recommend its adoption with as little change as possible.

In this connection we have but three further suggestions to make:

1st. That under the conditions existing here it will be disastrous to the public interests if judicial positions are made elective and we therefore respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body that for the present they continue to be appointive.

2nd. That the jury system heretofore in use in Hawaii, under which race lines have been recognized, as Hawaiian's case, whether civil or criminal, being tried by a Hawaiian jury; a foreigner's case being tried by a foreign jury, and a case between a Hawaiian and a foreigner being tried by a jury of six Hawaiians and six foreigners, has along outgrown its original object, which was to guarantee to foreigners a fair trial, and should be abolished as unnecessary and liable to perpetuate race differences.

3rd. That the jury system heretofore and now in use in Hawaii, under which a verdict can be rendered in both civil and criminal cases by nine out of the twelve jurors, has now been in use in the country for over fifty years and has worked well.

The feeling in the country is practically unanimous in support of a continuance of the system, and we urge that you so recommend.

#### LABOR.

The question of the labor supply of the country is the one which most directly affects the interests which we represent, and, as this is almost entirely an agricultural country, it is the question which most vitally affects not only the continued prosperity, but the very existence of the leading industries of Hawaii.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the penal contract system which still survives here, was introduced, not at the desire of the employers of labor but as a matter of necessity in order to secure laborers.

In the earlier half of the century the leading industry of the country, and the source of its principal revenue, was the whale fisheries, the crews of the whale ships being largely recruited here.

The usual American shipping contract was utilized in shipping the sailors and in order to secure the services of the native Hawaiians, who would not ship under other circumstances, an advance on account of wages was made upon the signing of the contract.

This vicious system of an advance on account of wages, frequently amounting to several months' wages in full, became so established in the Hawaiian mind as the necessary precedent to engaging in any continuous labor, that laborers could not be obtained from among them except upon making a considerable advance on account of wages, accompanied by the same form of shipping contract used by the whalers, in order to secure the repayment or working out of the amount advanced.

In later years as the supply of Hawaiian laborers became insufficient to meet the demands of a developing country, laborers were imported from abroad, at great expense to both the Government and employers of labor in Hawaii.

For example, during the ten years from 1878 to 1888 there was expended by the Hawaiian Government in importing laborers into Hawaii the sum of \$1,019,000; while the employers of labor spent during the same period an amount only a little less than \$1,000,000.

For this sum 18,400 people were brought into the country. Since 1888 the greater part of the expense has been borne by the employers of labor and the average annual number of laborers imported into the country has been from 3,000 to 5,000.

The enormous expense of securing these laborers has required some security that the amounts advanced to pay the passages and expenses of the immigrants should be re-paid or worked out, with the alternative of ruin to the employer making the advances if such security were not obtainable.

For this purpose, and in this way, the penal contract system, which is almost word for word the duplicate of the American

shipping contract used for seamen became incorporated into and has continued a part of the Hawaiian labor system.

The evils of the system and its tendency to depreciate the standard of labor as an honorable calling have been recognized and appreciated by the great bulk of intelligent people of Hawaii, and it has almost entirely fallen into disuse, except with relation to the newly imported immigrants and the securing of the advances made to and on account of them.

So great has been this tendency that the census of 1896 shows that of approximately 35,000 laborers only approximately 10,000 were working under contract, and these almost exclusively under contracts made abroad.

We do not expect and do not ask that the penal contract system be perpetuated and have recited the foregoing facts, not for the purpose of bolstering up or continuing that system, but for the purpose merely of illustrating and showing one of the difficulties which the agricultural industries of this country labor under.

The tropical agricultural industries of Hawaii have in the past, and must continue in the future, to compete with the like industries of other countries wherein labor is abundant and far cheaper than it is here.

Contrary to usual comment and understanding in the United States, the average cost of labor in Hawaii does not vary much from the average cost of similar labor in the United States.

The average cost of ordinary field labor in Hawaii counting in the lodgings, medical attendance, wood, water and land for cultivation, almost universally furnished to the laborers, does not in any case fall below \$16 a month, in most cases comes to as high as \$18 a month, and ranges upward to \$20 and even more a month.

#### INCREASED NEED OF LABOR.

Under the stimulus of stability of Government and certainty of a market, it is a certainty that the agricultural industries of the country will greatly expand if laborers can be obtained.

Three large and several smaller sugar plantations are now being organized which will probably require not less than five thousand more laborers, and the coffee industry yet in its infancy, will soon require many thousands more.

Either these laborers must be obtained from beyond the borders of Hawaii or the development of the country will be checked and existing industries hampered if not extinguished.

#### EXEMPTION FROM AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

##### LAWS ASKED.

It has been the belief of some, and the hope of many more, interested in the future of Hawaii, that Annexation would bring to Hawaii a white American farming population which would solve both the labor and the political problem.

It is not the intention of this body to dispute the correctness of this theory, but if such change takes place, it will, owing to the distance from the centers of over-supply of labor in the labor markets of the United States and the expense of getting here from there, be a considerable period before such can be obtainable upon the farms and plantations of Hawaii.

Moreover, it is open to question whether any considerable number of American laborers will be content to accept the wages which the Hawaiian Agricultural industries can afford to pay, even though under the present special tariff conditions the sugar industry may be able to pay a somewhat higher rate of wages than that heretofore paid.

• Meanwhile the necessities of the industries of the country are immediate and pressing.

We estimate that during the twelve months next ensuing the date hereof, the agricultural industries of the country will require not less than 7,000 laborers in addition to those now in the country.

The chief sources of labor have heretofore been China, Japan and Portugal.

By the terms of the annexation resolution, the further immigration of Chinese is prohibited and we understand that the general policy of the United States is such that there is no probability of any further immigration being allowed.

We do not propose to set our interests up as against the general policy or interest of the United States at large, nor to ask that any special privileges be granted us which are not granted to American citizens as a whole; but in view of the fact that the entire industries of Hawaii have been built up on a certain system of labor, we do not feel that it would be asking too much.

Every one of these conditions, in so far as they relate to Hawaii, will be reversed if a Government by Commission is established here.

(5) Instead of being directly under the eye of the President, so that he will have intimate personal knowledge of the difficulties to be met and the remedies required, the Commission will be removed to a distance of over 5,000 miles, with infrequent mail communication, it frequently taking six weeks and over to send a communication from Honolulu to Washington and obtain a reply.

Even if cable communication is established, the distance and expense of telegraphic communication will prevent the sending of cable messages except in bare outline and concerning subjects of great importance.

(6) Instead of Hawaii being personally and intimately known to members of Congress, it and its needs and conditions will be but a name to the vast majority of them.

(7) Instead of the needs and desires of the public as expressed through the public press, meeting at frequent intervals the eyes of the supreme power, such expressions of opinion will practically be seen by the members of the Commission only, as purely local papers receive but scant attention away from the locality in which they are printed, especially when they must necessarily be several weeks old before reaching Washington.

It is not to be expected that Congress would or could give to Hawaii the amount of time and thought that is now devoted by it to the local questions and issues arising in the District of Columbia.

The practical result of Government by Commission in Hawaii would be that it would be good or bad, according as the character suddenly reversed and its supply cut off before a new source of supply is opened up.

We remain,

Your obedient servants,

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

By its President J. B. Atherton, and

By its Secretary C. Bolte

Honolulu, H. I., September 8th, 1898







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

## REGULATING CURRENCY.

The Federal Government will adopt no radical measures for the rule of the conquered territories unless clearly needed. Its policy will be similar to the common sense policy of Great Britain in dealing with strange and subdued races. Only such alterations will be made for their government as fundamental principles require.

The disposition of the currency of Porto Rico is one of the first questions put before the Washington Cabinet. The people of that island use the "peso" as the real standard of currency. It is a silver coin nearly equivalent in weight to the American silver dollar. In comparison with the gold standard its value is about forty cents. The trade of the island is regulated by its silver value.

Secretary Gage proposes to issue a new coin of the same style to be known as the "peso," which will be so stamped on one side, while the words "40 cents" are to be stamped on the other. The inhabitants of the island will not be confused by a new coin, and its value in American commerce will be fixed. While the American coins could be forced on the people, it would result in temporary confusion. By giving the coin, by national authority, the same value commercially that the people give it, no injustice is done.

The disposition of the silver coin of these islands will be considered before long. No provision was made for it in the treaty of annexation, or in the Joint Resolution. Perhaps no provision was necessary. The value of this coin is held in all commercial transactions to be that of American gold coin with the ratio of 16 to 1. The gold standard prevails here and is universally accepted. The faith of the Monarchy and of its successor, the Republic, was pledged to preserving the same ratio between the two kinds of coin, as exists in the United States.

If the commerce of the islands was carried on upon a silver basis only, as it is carried on in Porto Rico, the Federal Government would no doubt make the same disposition of it, as it will make of the Spanish "peso."

The circumstances being, however, entirely different, the silver coin of Hawaii will in due time be converted into the silver coin of the United States. The outstanding amount in inconvertible, and should not create any serious question.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The Chamber of Commerce calls the attention of the Commissioners to the hardship upon our trade if the navigation laws are enforced here. The isolated situation of these islands, distant 2,000 miles from the Mainland, deprives them of many commercial facilities which are common elsewhere.

The request of members of the Chamber that the navigation laws that forbid foreign vessels from engaging in the coastwise trade, be suspended so far as Hawaii is concerned until there is enough American shipping to meet the demand for freight room, is open to the serious objection that it is, probably, a request to do an unconstitutional act.

Section IX of the Constitution provides:

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

The word "State" used in this connection, has been held by the uniform decisions of the United States Supreme Court to include "territory."

The suspension of the navigation laws between Hawaii and any part of the Mainland, while the laws remained in force elsewhere would seem to be a violation of the constitution. A suspension of these laws for one year or one month, in the interests of any section or locality of the country is not contemplated or provided for in the great instrument.

Those who are familiar with the debates preceding the adoption of the Constitution will know the fear expressed by some of the ablest debaters that if a Union was formed, the laws enacted under it would confer unequal benefits. There would, therefore, be a constant effort to modify the laws so as to relieve certain sections. The adoption of this provision of the Constitution forbade any attempt to modify the laws.

The merchants engaged in the coastwise trade on the Atlantic Coast would be greatly relieved at times, if not always, by the modification of the navigation laws, as requested by our

Chamber of Commerce. There have often been periods when it was almost impossible to get freight in American bottoms between New York and the cities of the Pacific coast. There are times when it is most difficult to get freight at reasonable rates between Galveston, New Orleans and New York. The failure to obtain such freight has injured and even crippled trade. Congress has never made any provision for the relief of trade under such circumstances.

The navigation laws of the Republic were enacted for the encouragement and protection of the American marine. They protect as the protective tariff protects. No account is taken of sections or communities. Any one familiar with the history of protective tariffs in America knows that time and again individual interests much larger than the entire aggregate of the sugar interests of these islands, have been sacrificed—almost annihilated—by the revenue laws. The vicissitudes of the wool industry shows it. The shoe and leather industry shows it to some extent.

If the navigation laws passed in the interests of protection, are a burden on our local industries, the burden is not singular. Other parts of the country share it more or less. Sacrifice, and in some cases very great sacrifices, are made for the benefit of the whole community.

Whether Congress should or should not suspend the operation of the laws in special cases cannot be a matter of debate, if the Constitution forbids such suspension. It is important that this matter should be well considered.

## A GREAT FORTUNE.

The will of the late Mr. T. H. Davies discloses the extent of the romantic prosperity of these islands. In a small country with the most limited home market, and a population to be reckoned only at a handful, Mr. Davies acquired a fortune which is uncommon even in England.

Less than 3,000 out of the 70,000,000 of people in the United States have obtained out of the vast resources of that country fortunes equal to it. By far the largest part of it was derived from the bounties which the United States granted to these islands for political ends which Mr. Davies persistently labored to defeat. He was sincerely opposed to American domination here, and at the same time rolled up a great fortune out of the plan for establishing that domination. It reminds us of the case of the Mormons who refused in 1857 to obey the Federal authorities. An army of 10,000 men, under Gen. Jos. Johnson marched across the desert to subdue them.

When it reached Salt Lake City it found no armed opposition, but was forced, being a thousand miles from its base of supplies, to purchase food from the people it came to conquer. Many hundreds of Mormons date their prosperity from the arrival of that army. Mr. Davies made a fortune out of his political enemy. According to the prevailing standards of business morals he was justified in doing so. The United States granted its bounty indiscriminately, and without restriction on friend or enemy. If its policy had a weak point in it, it was not for Mr. Davies to point it out. The general refusal of all nationalities, including Americans, to advocate the national policy restricting Chinese immigration is open to the same comment. While the building up of industries on the Mainland, by Asiatic labor was forbidden, it was permitted and encouraged here.

While Mr. Davies was regarded as a kind man in social life, he does not seem to have devoted any of his great fortune to the "good of mankind." While he professed to be a Christian, he, like the majority of rich men, put a limited and special interpretation upon the words of the New Testament that proclaim an unbusiness like "communism" for the conduct of men's lives. Why he did not, out of his great takings from the soil of Hawaii, at least return something to that soil, is one of the problems which puzzle the students in morals and psychology. His justification perhaps is, that he did what other men do.

It is a pity that one who was so fortunate and so devoted to the spread of the Gospel did not do something to aid the struggling church to which he belonged. We have no right to criticize; only to regret.

The Advertiser is preparing a circular letter, which will cover generally the inquiries made by residents in the States, on the opportunities for business and for professional occupations in these islands. It will be the joint work of several persons well qualified to present the situation correctly. The object is to enable residents here to enclose a copy of this circular in answer to many letters which are overwhelming the community.

## ANOTHER WARNING.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 7th does these islands a most valuable service in its truthful warning to persons who propose to emigrate to this place.

It states that there is no more room for professional or mercantile persons; that the white population is small, and its wants abundantly supplied by people who are either old residents, or have settled here within a few years. It calls the islands a "rich man's country." This is true, to the extent that the staple industry is the production of sugar, which involves the investment of large capital.

While the demand for workmen, mechanics and engineers is fully supplied, and there is little, if any room for more professional men of any description, the opening of new lands in the future will call for more immigrants. But there is now little government land in the market that has been surveyed, and made available through roads and bridges.

The sooner men in the States discover that these islands are not a wilderness with some millions of acres of government land open to pre-emption, and speculation, the sooner they will abandon the idea that there is any more milk and honey here, than there is on the vast Mainland that is full of the richest raw material, and is in need of settlers.

We expected that there would be an invasion of immigrants, after annexation, and, as usual, the majority of them believe that in this climate they "can get something for nothing."

There is today, in this city, as much suffering from poverty, among Anglo-Saxons, as there is in any place on the Mainland, that has the same number of white inhabitants.

Unfortunately it is not for the interests of the transportation lines to check further immigration. The money of the fools is good enough for them. The sufferings of these foolish people is not a pleasant spectacle.

## THE PRESS AND THE CHURCH

Owing to an enlightened and influential Press, the Rev. Mr. Kincaid will find his new charge, the Central Union Church in a flourishing condition. The Rev. Mr. Birnie carefully wound it up at the close of his pastorate, oiled its machinery, and adjusted its parts, so that the new pastor would find it as the insurance men say, "a first class risk." The Rev. Mr. Hill occasionally looked over it and made such temporary repairs as the usual wear and tear required. It is almost needless to say, however, that it is to the local Press that the credit is really due for maintaining this church in its integrity during its periodic change of the pastorate. The vigilance of the Press has checked any slight tendencies on the part of the trustees to undue worldliness, owing to the absence of a spiritual guide. When the Higher Criticism has knocked at the door, and appealed for an opportunity to offer strange doctrines, the Press has hustled that vicious person off to some theological "ref." When evil disposed persons have thrown into the church the doctrinal apple of discord, the Press has picked it and thrown it out of the window. The efforts to induce the sisters to remove their hats, so that those behind them might view the platform and the choir, have not been altogether successful. The Evil One meanly resorts to the fashions in hats in order to snare the inexperienced younger sisters.

The new pastor takes the church with a clean bill of health, excepting only such diseases of depravity that mark the downfall of man, and distinguish him from the lower animals that have not had the privilege of a "downfall."

We hope the new pastor will find here a thoroughly organized church militant, with the Y. M. C. A. as its Rough Riders. There are days when more war for the sake of humanity is needed.

## PERRY'S VICTORY.

The recent celebration here, by the Sons of the American Revolution of the victory won by Commodore Perry over the British ships on Lake Erie, during the war of 1812, recalls Chan- cey Depece's words in a late number of the North American Review, to this effect: that if there ever is a war between the United States and Great Britain it will be due to the school books that keep alive the hatred of Great Britain in the minds of the children by recounting the stories of the war.

So far as the recital of Perry's victory, or any other victory over the British fosters a meek, gentle, quiet spirit of national amity, and broad Christian charity, it is a most desirable act; and ought to be repeated frequently. If the soul of our excellent friend, Dr. Emerson is filled with holy joy, and benevolent aspirations in recounting the scenes of a bloody fight in which one set of God's creatures blew to pieces another set of God's creatures,

he may be justified in the recital. Usually, however, such recount- ings only stir up the savagery in man and increase his delight in personal triumphs.

If the society of Sons of St. George in its annual meetings here celebrated with enthusiasm the capture of the city of Washington, and the burning of the public buildings and the capitol during the same war, and then drank toasts to the flight of the American braves who abandoned the front and the city in the "Blandenburgh races," and left it to the enemy, would this not tend to personal collisions? Would it not so exasperate the "Sons" that, aged and respectable as they are, they would take off their coats, march over, and "clean out" the Britishers? And would it not end in scenes in the police court, and the services of Judge Wilcox?

At a time when Brother Jonathan and John Bull, each with his weather eye open on the other, are fondly embracing each other, and sucking the "cobbler" of alliance through the same straw, does it tend to harmony for Brother J. to whisper in Mr. B's ear: "How I liked you off Lake Erie!"

Besides, we, the Americans, declared war against Great Britain mainly in order to stop "the right of search," which the latter country so arbitrarily and cruelly exercised. New England bitterly opposed the war, and even threatened to secede. Our ships were generally victorious over the British navy that was blockading the ports controlled by Napoleon. We were glad enough to conclude peace. Great Britain refused to give up the right of search! We assented and it continued. She demanded a large part of Maine in the settlement, but withdrew the demand.

These are instructive events in the evolution of the nation. Are the bloody incidents worthy of being recalled?

## DISARMING THE POWERS.

The latest despatches state that there are favorable responses to the proposition of the Czar of Russia for a general disarmament of the great powers. When the biggest wolf offers to have his own claws nipped, if the other big and little wolves will submit to the same treatment, the probability that there will be only playful harmless wolves increases.

Very fortunately Hawaii as a sovereign State with a standing army is no longer a factor in the business. Owing to her absorption by the United States, she ceases to be a menace to the peace of the world. Minister Cooper if he has any rambling data on the subject can seal them up and send them to the Czar. It is, however, a coincidence that the Czar has delayed the proposal for the voluntary disarmament of the nations, until Minister Cooper was cut off from engaging in the negotiations.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The Cretans are nothing if not riotous and religious.

John Sherman is getting to be a regular "I told you so."

We have not only racial differences, but differences within the races.

It is not unlikely that the innermost thought of the Commission is: "What Next?"

The Commissioners had a picnic in more ways than one yesterday. They received no petitions.

Thanks to general intelligent action and conduct, a threatened epidemic of measles has been averted.

Zola had a second trial and was convicted the second time. What should be instituted in France is the fair trial.

The Japanese memorial is a bit late in materializing, but like a dark horse in a race meet, it will probably finish strong.

All American papers seem to assume that the Nicaragua canal is the same as constructed. The enterprise is now a national policy.

Mr. Lowrie, manager of Ewa, has a reputation for tenacity that augurs well for the success of his latest out of the ordinary plan.

Assurance is given by the representative of the Minneapolis Times that the passenger traffic it is encouraging for this place will be strictly of the tourist order.

Reports continue to come of most effective work being done at Omaha for Hawaii by young Mr. Shingle, the commissioner. He is at it day and night satisfying inquirers.

That project for occupancy of the Executive building as a troops barracks has not been heard from at all lately. Long may she sleep.

Such a complete disappearance has been made by the local Republican party that it could not be found by a detective with an eye in each finger.

It is authentically reported in the San Francisco papers that sixty-seven families have applied for immediate relief to the Board of Supervisors of one of the drought-afflicted counties.

Stringent laws were enacted in Germany against stock dealing in "futures." Trade was so disturbed and deranged that the anti-option statute was allowed to become a dead-letter. Under the head of legislation in Ger-

many, by the way, it may be remarked that the Emperor announces that acts are to be proposed from the throne that will make labor strikes impossible.

President McKinley has shocked the expansionists and imperialists. The head of the Nation appears to be a well-regulated and entirely successful safety valve.

Sir Herbert Kitchener will doubtless willingly give a testimonial to the field effectiveness of the rapid-fire gun. The other fellows are too few to form a Hawaiian political hui, which the same requires now not more than two people.

Generals Lee and Wheeler rather took the flavor from the Democratic criticism of war conduct by Gen. Alger when they declared that such suffering as there was could not be blamed upon the head of the department.

The paper published at Apia, Samoa, describes the late King of the islands, Malietoa, as a brave, God-fearing and unselfish man and says that there is deep regret everywhere in the group over the death of the Monarch.

Hilotes have been so elated over the call of an ocean steamer at that place direct from the Sound that the local paper "Kicker Kolumm" on the administration at Honolulu has been omitted.

Soldiers of Uncle Sam now jokingly refer to their calling as the "War Business." Judging from the revelations in the papers of the States some people made business of the war from the first.

In the days when it was reported Aguirre had double rows of teeth ten inches long, it was predicted that he would "take water" when cornered. He has laid claim to the whole water works system of Manila. Perhaps he wants the job of superintendent.

The hysteria of the partisan press and especially of the yellow section, having subsided, it is now conceded by this portion of the American polity that Gen. Alger did not devote his time to plans for killing off soldiers instead of carrying the war to a conclusion in the best manner possible.

Sam Widdifield's correspondence stands out signally above the average of the best of the stacks of letters sent from the transports, from Cavite, Camp Dewey, the Squadron and Manila. The Honolulu boy has a talent for writing.

So certain is it that tourist travel to Hawaii is to become very large very soon, that some of the foresighted men might profit in future by making certain arrangements that are known to accrue to financial advantage as the birds of passage come and go.

Wilford Woodruff, the late head of the Mormon church, was as absolutely a monarch as any crown wearer that ever lived. He made firm, but upon the basis of most intimate knowledge of his people and the purposes of the whole organization, most effective use of his great power. Woodruff was a plain, deeply religious man, whose administrative and executive strength was all the more marked on account of his own unpretentiousness. His constant thought was for the welfare of the common people. He amused them as well as looking after their spiritual wants and their material interests.

## OF THE U. S. A.

## New Camp Ground Wanted. Salute—Sweet Home.

Gen. King stated yesterday that he hoped to have his men out of Kapo- lani Park and Camp McKinley by October 15. If permanent barracks are not ready by that time he will select a temporary camp on higher ground, near the mountains. The General is very averse to occupying the park site during the rainy season.

Great care will be exercised in selecting a site for the new military hospital buildings. It is now certain that Independence park will be abandoned. A high, dry location will be sought.

When Gen. Merriam sailed Monday afternoon he was given a salute by a crew from Company M, Third Artillery, from Kakaako. This was the first salute fired by American soldiers on Hawaiian soil. One of the N. G. H. guns was used.

The New York regiment men at Camp McKinley have sent a petition to Washington to be mustered out of active service.

## Kauai Heard From.

Senator W. H. Rice and Col. George H. De la Vergne appeared before the Commission yesterday and presented an invitation from residents of Kauai to the Commission to visit that island before returning to the States. Senator Culum replied that lack of time would preclude acceptance. The visitors were closely questioned on the resources, needs and opinions of the Garden Isle.

## Zealandia Damaged.

NAGABAKI, Sept. 4.—The steamer Zealandia, a United States transport, Capt. Dowdell, from Manila, has arrived here in a damaged condition. A survey was held and it was recommended that the steamer be docked for examination.

W. G. Irwin & Co. are advised that the Zealandia encountered a typhoon. It is thought the damage is not serious.

## More Troops Coming.

Reports from Washington of September 5 and 6 agree that at least three of the regiments now at San Francisco will be dispatched at once to Honolulu, and as many as 4,000 more troops may come, pending peace negotiations. Gen. King received no advice yesterday respecting this and does not believe in a final decision about sending the regiments until Gen. Merriam has made his report respecting camp facilities here.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

## OVER THE LINE

## Commission Party Indulges in a Railway Ride.

To the End of the Line—An Inspection of New Plantation—Guests of Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission party had a most delightful trip down the railroad yesterday as guests of the Chamber of Commerce and under the personal guidance of Manager Dillingham. A lengthy stop was made at Oahu Plantation and the party was conducted all over the vast new sugar estate. Manager Ahrens showed the visitors the pumping stations and gave them splendid views of the plantation from various high points. The young cane was found to be in a most flourishing and promising condition.

No other stops were made until Wailua was reached, saved for a few minutes at Ewa and Wailanae. At Wailua lunch was served at the ranch house. The party was then taken all over the lands to be incorporated in the new plantation, and also down to the end of the road. All had a most delightful time. Members of the Commission expressed themselves as charmed with what they saw.

The party left town on a special at 8 a. m. and returned about 6 in the afternoon. President Dole and Justice Frear were detained on business in town and could not make the trip. The Hawaiian band went down and supplied music on the train and at Wailua at noon. Those who went were: Senator Collum, Senator Morgan, Representative Hitt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Berry, Mr. Ray, Consul Haywood, J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham, John F. Hackfeld, W. G. Irwin, W. W. Hall, P. C. Jones, W. M. Graham, E. C. Macfarlane, M. P. Robinson, F. W. McClesney, John Ems, M. Louison, Robert Lewers, W. O. Smith, H. E. Waity, Minister H. B. Cooper, H. W. Schmidt, T. J. King, James Spencer, M. Hyman, Fred Lewis, Caspar Whitney, W. L. Hopper, G. P. Wilder, Captain Wadleigh, M. W. Blumenberg, Frank Robinson, C. Boile, M. Phillips and others.

## THE WHITE MAN IS TO CULTIVATE CANE.

## Americans Secured for Co-Operative Plantation Work.

W. J. Lowrie, manager of Ewa plantation, returned by the Moana yesterday from California after an absence of four weeks. He went over for the purpose of enlisting American white labor to work the cane fields on the co-operative plan, and met with success. Hundreds of small farmers and laborers were found who were willing to undertake the work upon the terms proposed.

In California Mr. Lowrie went first to Modesto, where he has a friend, and signed twenty-one persons to arrive about the first week in October. They are practical farm workers, and are used to hot weather during the busiest season of the year. This colony will be given 100 acres of cane to cultivate. The company plows, harrows and plants the land, the laborer doing the rest. Free house, water, fuel, medical attendance and educational and religious facilities are furnished by the plantation. The workman receives one-sixth of the sugar output for his hire, which, it is figured, will net him about \$500 a year.

This co-operative scheme has been a hobby of Mr. Lowrie for several years. He has always believed it to be the one practical solution of the labor problem besides having the advantage of introducing a desirable class of settlers.

Annexation has made immediately possible what would otherwise have been postponed. There will be no difficulty, Mr. Lowrie thinks, in obtaining in California all the laborers required on the co-operative plan proposed by him.

Negotiations were being made yesterday for the transfer of the Ewa plantation from Ewa to the new Wailua plantation. While the deal was not closed it is almost certain that he will go.

## SUGAR LETTER.

## Castle &amp; Cooke's Report on Latest Market Advices.

Castle & Cooke's sugar letter No. 270 was issued yesterday. It is based on last San Francisco reports, and is as follows:

"By the arrival of the S. S. Moana we are able to give you below the following latest sugar news, dated up to the 7th inst:

CENTRIFUGALS still remain at 4%, the market being strong.

BETTS are quoted 9s 7½d for September and 9s 9d for next month.

GRANULATED is quoted at 5.14.

SAILINGS have been the Albert, for Honolulu, Sept. 2nd; Otilia Fjord, for Kahului, Sept. 4th; W. G. Irwin, for Honolulu, Sept. 7th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH—Arch- er, for Honolulu, advertised to sail on the 10th; Aloha, for Honolulu, no sailing date fixed; Transit, for Honolulu, no sailing date fixed; Roderick Dhu, for Hilo, advertised to sail on the 10th.

## Conflicting Letters.

A lady leader of St. Francis Loper Guild is coming to Hawaii from London to visit Molokai. She is endorsed by a baroness, who has written a letter to the Board of Health here. A prominent and reliable man in London has written a warning, earnestly and seriously, to a friend here against the lady. Unless that friend change the prospective visitor will be disappointed in reaching the settlement.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



## HE WRITES WELL

## Sam Widdfield Tells of Army Operations in Manila.

## REALISTIC STORY OF AN ALARM

## Americans Replace Insurgents in Trenches—Shells and Bullets. Killed and Wounded.

(Sam Widdfield, a Honolulu boy in Co. L, of the First California Regiment, writes from Manila one of the most interesting war letters possible. The composition is most creditable to the young man. Poorer letters from well paid correspondents have been published everywhere. Sam sends the letter to his mother and sisters—Mrs. M. C. Widdfield and daughters. Widdfield was offered a special detail before the fighting, but preferred to remain with his company.)

Camp Dewey, August 6th, 1898.

"Since then, I have lived through a battle and an engagement in the trenches, all of which I must tell you about. As you can see by the heading of this letter we are no longer at the Fort at Cavite, but are encamped about three and a half miles from Manila with the Spanish lines and our own entrenchments about two miles from where we are. When we first landed at this camp from Cavite, the insurgents occupied the entrenchments. As the Spanish will only fight at night it seems, it jarred our nerves considerably whenever we heard a few shots or the heavy boom of the cannon. After a while we became so used to it that we hardly noticed the firing at all. After we had three or four thousand troops over here in camp, the insurgents were ordered out of the works and the Americans took their places. Let me describe our first engagement.

We had just turned in, expecting a quiet night as we had been in the habit of having, when we heard the heavy boom of a gun and then the sharp rattle of musketry. It gradually grew heavier and heavier, and then we heard the clear notes of the bugle in our own camps blowing "to arms, to arms" in quick succession. It didn't take long for us to turn out and put on our belts, and grab our guns and fall into line. It was laughable to see some of the costumes that the boys came out in; as for me, I turned out in pants, belt and gun, and fell into line. We all thought at first it was only a drill to try us, but it was stern reality.

We marched out towards the entrenchments about a half a mile away, halted, and awaited orders. We lay there for about a half an hour and the firing had almost ceased when the outpost came in and reported that the Spaniards had fired on us, but had ceased and that everything was all right, so we came out without having fired a shot, but there was lots of excitement for a while, I can assure you.

Engagement No. 2. This was a little, and a big one, as you can see by the papers. It was 11:45 when we were awakened by the most awful racket one can imagine. The wind was blowing almost a gale and it was raining torrents; above all you could hear the rattle and the crash of musketry and still louder was the sound caused by the big 10-inch guns of the Spaniards. Almost as soon as we awakened the bugle sounded "to arms" away back in the Colorado camp, and the cheers of those boys were taken up by us, as we hastily jumped into our clothes and threw on 150 rounds of ammunition and jumped out into line. We started out on the double-quick and in 15 minutes were within 150 yards or so of our own entrenchments, where the Tenth Pennsylvania and Utah battery were fighting for their lives. You could hear the crash of our volleys as they were hurled into the Spanish lines and the deep "boom-boom" of the cannon and the shriek of the shells as they came into our camps and the tip of the Spanish rifle bullet as it sped by our ears. We then realized that we were in battle and had to do or die. We were then advanced to within 100 yards or so of the trenches and Company L (my Company) acted as the support and we had to stand and lie and make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances while the shells whizzed over our heads or burst around us. The first shell to fall in our midst fell within six feet of me and failed to explode. When morning broke I went out and found it just where we had seen it fall. I saw the glow it made coming towards us and called out for the boys to fall as a shell was coming; we immediately fell on our faces and so escaped if it had exploded. The tip of the Mauser bullets of the Spaniards and the whirr of their big brass coated bullets made us quake as they tore just about a foot over our heads.

Well, to make a long story short, the battle continued for three hours or more, and then died away. Company L lost not a man, although we had several narrow escapes. Fourteen American soldiers were killed and 45 wounded. The Spaniards lost 400 killed and 1,200 wounded and were defeated in their attack on our trenches. Capt. Richter was wounded and died yesterday; he was a Captain in our regiment. The first sergeant in one of the other companies in our regiment was killed.

The saddest and most heart-breaking sight was the burial of the dead soldiers. I can assure you all that we

here in the midst of all this, realize in full the horrors of war, as since that battle nearly every night someone is killed or wounded. But this is what we signed for and there is no backing out by any one. They all seem more eager than ever now for vengeance. The Spaniards have lost about 2,100, killed and wounded and we have lost about 18 killed and 60 wounded, so you see we are doing well.

The Monterey has just arrived and we expect that when she shells the town the Spaniards will give up; if they do not, even though we may lose a lot of our men, they must and will be defeated. It is not a picnic to be sure, but from now on will be a hard, hard fight. We all felt rather scared the first night, but now we can stand the fiercest fire without a flinch from any one. Our company went out the other night and lay for twenty-four hours in the trenches waiting for an attack from the Spaniards, but they did not show up. Last night, however, they opened fire on our trenches and killed three men and wounded eight. They must have lost a couple of hundred men, according to accounts. Well, so much for the fighting; I am safe and sound and expect to pull through all right. We are to make a combined land and naval attack tomorrow, so the report goes, and expect the fighting will all be over in a day or so. We may not have to fire another shot and then again may be obliged to fight for our lives, although I doubt it. We expect the call to arms any moment.

You may give my best regards to all of my friends at home and tell them I thank them all for the kindnesses they showered upon me during those two short days with them in Honolulu.

## THE NEW PASTOR

## Rev. Wm. Kincaid Arrives to Take Up His Work.

## Met Many Members of Congregation at Mid-Week Meeting. Made a Brief Address.

Rev. William M. Kincaid was presented to the members of Central Union church at the mid-week meeting held in the Sunday school parlors last evening. He will conduct the services next Sunday. The new pastor of Central Union arrived by the Moana yesterday and is quartered at the Arlington. With him are Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Anna Kincaid and two young sons, Douglas and William. Mr. Miss Elizabeth Northrop, daughter of Dr. Cyrus N. Northrop, president of the Minnesota State University, is also a member of the party. Her father is one of the most distinguished educators of the Middle West.

Mr. Kincaid was born at Utica, N. Y., 47 years ago. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., and from the Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. His first pastorate was at Cortland, N. Y., where he filled a pulpit from 1874 to 1877. From the latter year to 1880 he preached to a congregation at Roundout, on the Hudson, and then accepted a call to the First Baptist church, San Francisco.

Up to this pastorate Mr. Kincaid was a Baptist. In 1880 he became a Presbyterian, however, and accepted a call to the pulpit of Andrew Presbyterian church, in Minneapolis. There he has labored eight years. This is the university church, the heart of professors and pupils of the State University.

Mr. Kincaid expressed himself last night as delighted with Honolulu and the climate, and also greatly pleased with Central Union church and believes his work here will be most successful.

The new pastor was accompanied to the hall to meet him by W. W. Hall, Rev. C. W. Hill and the meeting. F. J. Lowrey read a paper on "Microbes and Missions." Mr. Kincaid then made a few remarks, in which he said he had come to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, which impressed his audience very favorably. After the meeting an informal reception was tendered the new pastor. The new pastor will have his home in Nuuanu valley.

## LETTER OF THANKS.

## Field Hospital Corps Appreciated the Local Y. M. C. A.

Before the Scandia sailed on Wednesday Secretary Coleman, of the Y. M. C. A., was waited upon by a deputation of the field hospital, on that ship, and presented with a handsome memorial of thanks from them for their treatment while here. The paper, which is as follows, is signed by nearly 150 persons:

U. S. Transport Steamer Scandia, Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1898.

We the undersigned members of the division field hospital, Eighth Army Corps, on board the U. S. transport steamer Scandia, take pleasure in publicly acknowledging our appreciation of the courtesies shown to us by the Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu. The kindness of the officers of the Association is the one bright spot in our visit to this beautiful city of Honolulu, and one which our memories will long retain.

## Band and Steamers.

Minister Cooper has tabbed the practice of the band in playing off steamers when it has other engagements in town. That is why the Alameda was not played off yesterday, the band having the regular concert on the Executive building grounds.

## GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## BULLETS IN USE

## Take Place of Ballots in Colorado Politics.

## Factions Fight at a Republican Convention—All Armed—Silver Split the Cause.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 7.—Early this morning a riot occurred in the Colorado Springs opera house between twenty-two men, representing State Chairman Blood and the Teller faction of the Silver Republican party, and Sheriff Boynton and Chief of Police Gathright, with about seventy-five men representing the Wolcott-Stevens faction.

Charles Harris, of Denver, was killed, being shot through the bowels, and an unknown man was seriously injured. The opera house is now in possession of the police, deputy sheriffs and supporters of ex-Chairman Blood. No one is allowed near the opera house. At 1 o'clock this morning the Wolcott-Stevens faction applied to Judge Lunt for a writ of mandamus compelling Chairman Blood, who was then in possession of the opera house, to turn over the building to ex-Chairman Blood. The writ was refused.

"At 4:30 this morning," said ex-Mayor Plumb, "twenty-two of us were inside the opera house. Suddenly a fusillade of shots was fired through both the front and side doors. Then, in a second, the doors were burst open, and in rushed from seventy-five to one hundred men.

"There was constant firing in all parts of the hall, we replying as best we could. I saw one man fall, shot through the lungs. They carried him to the balcony and laid him down. He died in a few minutes afterward. Another man was injured.

"We were forced out of the building. Sheriff Boynton and Chief of Police Gathright were in the front ranks."

The police and sheriff's officers claim that the attack was made entirely by men brought by the Wolcott-Stevens faction from Denver. They say they only rushed in after the attack began. It is a peculiar fact, however, that they were all on hand. An attack was made upon the building from front and back. Sheriff Boynton and Chief Gathright took control of the opera house and made a thorough search. The sheriff said they discovered a whole arsenal in the building. The officers seized six Winchester rifles and ten revolvers between the factions were preceded by the action of National Chairman Towne in removing Richard Broad from the chairmanship of the State Committee. The ground of disloyalty to the Silver Republican party and the cause it stands for, it being alleged that he had joined in a conspiracy with the friends of Senator Wolcott to defeat the proposed fusion with the Democrats and Populists.

## ARE AFTER A SHIP.

## Seattle People Making Trouble for the Columbia.

The case of the Republic vs. Walter Milnor, captain of the steamer Columbia, charged with the false imprisonment of Miss Rose Berliner, the actress, who was a passenger by the vessel from Seattle, occupied the attention of Judge Stanley at Chambers street yesterday morning. When the defense had rested Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole arose and asked that the charge be withdrawn. Granted, and defendant was discharged. During the hearing passengers by the Columbia, in the room, became so noisy that the court had to be cleared.

Russell Colegrove's suit for \$15,000 damages has tied the Columbia up at the dock. This matter grows out of the same assault and imprisonment case in which Miss Berliner figured so prominently. Colegrove's brother and the young lady's father had a fight on the deck of the steamer. This Colegrove ran up and interfered, it is said, for which, he alleges, he was handcuffed, imprisoned in a small room and nearly died from suffocation.

B. H. Colegrove, brother of the petitioner above named, files another libel against the Columbia for \$2,000 damages. He alleges that he was employed at Tacoma to be the Honolulu agent of the Columbia for six months at a salary of \$200 a month; that the contract has not been complied with in that he was summarily dismissed from service on the vessel here.

Judge Perry yesterday overruled Sheriff Andrew's motion to a new trial in the damage suit brought against him by C. S. Bradford. Exceptions were noted and defendant has been allowed an extension of time in which to file his bill. Neumann for plaintiff; E. P. Dole for defendant.

John F. Colburn, executor, has been ordered by the court to pay to the widow of the late Judge Antonio Rosa the sum of \$10 per week until further order.

## REGATTA DAY.

## Promise That the Holiday is to Be a Big Success.

Tomorrow will be the biggest boating day Honolulu has seen in years. Interest is at white heat. All of the events will be filled. It was planned to close the entries at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but so many new crews are planning to come in that it was decided to keep them open until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

The six-oared barge race will be around the spar buoy. There has been a deadlock on this matter several days, the Myrtles wishing to pull around the bell buoy and the Healanis contending for the shorter course. S. E. P. Taylor had the deciding vote and cast it last night for the spar buoy route.

Prince Cupid said last night that if the Healanis would pull in the six-oared barge event, The Myrtles will have two crews in this race.

The Healanis will this morning tender to the Lelanis the free use of their boat house on Regatta Day.

W. A. Usher, a passenger by the Columbia, complained at the police station yesterday morning that he had been robbed aboard ship of \$120. It seems that he hid the money under his pillow and came up to

## Weak and Languid

## Little Appetite and No Energy.

These are symptoms that effect a large number of people. Below we give the testimonial of Mrs. A. Morgan, of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

## DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1/4; very strong. Miss H. R. Lewis, the stenographer, is quite ill.

The bark J. C. Glade, from Bremen with immigrants, is due.

Most of the business houses in town will be closed tomorrow.

Hutchinson Plantation at San Francisco, \$59; firm and scarce.

Harry Corson Clark is playing with his comedy company in Oakland.

Nap made while here a clever sketch of Frank Davey, ex photographer.

Hawaiian Commercial at San Francisco, \$27.25; steady and liberal sales.

Edgar Cayless has been admitted to practice law in the courts of Hawaii.

Ah See was fined \$50 by Judge Wilcox yesterday for unlawful possession of opium.

J. M. Miller, representing the Chicago Inter-Ocean, sailed by the Moana for Australia.

Dr. McGrew has addressed the Commission in favor of an open franchise for native Hawaiians.

G. O. McHugh, another brand new man, has been admitted to practice law in the courts of Hawaii.

M. Louison and wife and Abe Louison returned yesterday from an extended visit to San Francisco.

Miss Anna Rose, the Hawaiian queen of the Topeka carnival, sailed by the Alameda yesterday for the States.

Hollister & Co. have been made sole agents for the Hawaiian Islands of the justly celebrated Lillian Russell cigar.

Elvin, Martin, Walter Wall, Guy Gere, Rhodes, Kimmo McCandless and others are organizing the Healanis Rifle Club.

Dr. John Gibson and Dr. Weir, on the Seandia, are the first dentists to be commissioned by the United States for army duty.

Bruce Cartwright, son and daughter, were at the Palace hotel, San Francisco on the 7th inst., having just returned from Chicago.

Commissioner of Agriculture Clark received a consignment of bugs by the Moana from Prof. Koehle. The Professor is now in Mexico.

Martin Smith is back in Hawaii for a short time. He proposes to establish a Coast business and will be a frequent visitor to the Islands.

Jack McVeigh officiated as godfather at a christening on Quarantine Island yesterday. The victim was a Japanese baby, born there a few days ago.

Marshal Brown has returned the execution in the assumpt suit of Goo Kim vs R. W. Wilcox unserved, for

the reason that no property to satisfy it could be found.

Jaa. Steiner and family have left Europe for the United States and will arrive in Honolulu October 12.

There will be a moonlight drill of the First Regiment, N. C. H., on the night of Thursday, September 29.

A Court of the A. O. F. is to be established at Hilo. The charter petition, with sixty-three signatures, left by the Alameda.

Bruce Waring, who came to the Islands some years ago and was for a long time the real estate partner of Chas. S. Desky, is now in Dawson City.

Adolph Wolf, brother of Mrs. C. H. Jennings, of Ewa, arrived by the Moana for a visit to the Islands. San Francisco is the home of Mr. Wolf.

A small blaze at G. W. C. Jones' place, Palama, yesterday afternoon was quickly extinguished by the family without help from the fire department.

Prof. F. W. Jacobs, a blind vocal music teacher of San Francisco, arrived by the Moana and is at the Arlington. He will open a studio in Honolulu.

Architect O. G. Traphagen went to Waihalu yesterday afternoon to examine the site of the proposed new hotel, for which he is now preparing the plans.

In making up an inventory for the Commission old bills have been "dug up" showing the cost of the pair of famous "throne chairs" to have been \$165 each.

Hon. R. H. Brand, Governor of New South Wales, a son of the Earl of Hampden, was a through passenger by the Alameda yesterday on his way to England.

Geo. Grau, who has been with a big firm here many years, left for the States by the Alameda. Mr. Grau mentioned his intended departure to only a very few friends.

The case of Ueda, charged with assault with intent to murder, has been continued until moved on. His victim is still in a precarious condition and will probably die.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop and wife returned by the Moana yesterday from a visit to their son at Astoria, Oregon. They are in fine health and enjoyed their trip very much.

Emmett May, the Germania insurance company man, says that Hawaii is the star attraction at the Omaha exposition and that thousands of people in the States propose visiting the Islands.

Henry West and Ewalika, representing natives of Hilo, presented a petition to the Commission praying that the monarchy be restored. The idea was inspired by the Hui Kalaialaia of Honolulu.

J. W. Pratt, an attorney and real estate man has arrived from Cheyenne, Wyo., and will be associated with Bruce Waring & Co. Mr. Pratt has the highest recommendations from prominent men of his State.

Chas. S. Desky, the tireless man of many enterprises, is welcomed home from the Coast, where he left Mrs. Desky in better health. Mr. Desky had many inquiries concerning the Islands to answer and was able to give the facts.

The public reception at the home of President and Mrs. Dole will be from 4 to 7 Friday afternoon and will be in honor of L. A. Thurston and wife, F. M. Hatch and wife and Jas. B. Castle and wife.

The United States transport ship Tacoma sailed for San Francisco at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is reported she will bring to Honolulu another cargo of live stock and take the mules now here on to Manila.

In the strong box of the Alameda, for San Francisco last Wednesday, was \$600,000 in transit from the Colonies. This is the second largest amount ever taken from Sydney to San Francisco. The Monowal carried \$25,000 more than this some years ago.

Bolivian fine para rubber is the best and costliest known to the trade. It is carefully and scientifically compounded, the result of long experience, combining toughness with elasticity, and its solidity is carefully gauged to meet the uses for which it is intended. This is the class of rubber used by G. Schuman on the wheels fitted with rubber tires.

Some of the lawyers who were not in town last Saturday are talking of a separate memorial to be sent to the Commission. Exceptions are taken to several points in the regular memorial. A meeting was held in the office of Humphreys and Gear Monday afternoon, but nothing definite was reached. One of the attorneys present agreed to draw up a memorial and submit it for signatures of the others.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

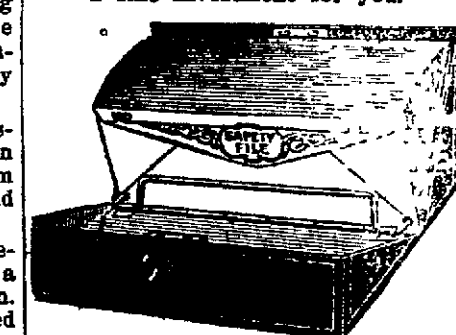
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Wall, Nichols Company

## TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company 1898

## S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kailua, Kona, Hilo, and returning to Honolulu every Wednesday.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 13	Tuesday	Nov. 5
Tuesday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Nov. 12
Tuesday	Sept. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	Oct. 4	Tuesday	Nov. 26
Tuesday	Oct. 11	Tuesday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	Oct. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	Oct. 25	Tuesday	Dec. 17
Tuesday	Nov. 1	Tuesday	Dec. 24

Returning will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kailua, Maui, Kona, Hilo, and returning to Honolulu Sunday morning.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU

Sunday	Sept. 13	Sunday	Nov. 13
Sunday	Sept. 20	Sunday	Nov. 20
Sunday	Sept. 27	Sunday	Nov. 27
Sunday	Oct. 4	Sunday	Dec. 4
Sunday	Oct. 11	Sunday	Dec. 11
Sunday	Oct. 18	Sunday	Dec. 18
Sunday	Oct. 25	Sunday	Dec. 25
Sunday	Nov. 1	Sunday	Dec. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving in the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

## S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kailua, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract. All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 5 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President. S. B. ROBE, Secretary. CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

— AND —

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC	SEPT. 24	GALIC	SEPT. 23
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 8	AZTEC	OCT. 1
GALIC	OCT. 18	DORIC	OCT. 11
CHINA	OCT. 27	BEIGIC	NOV. 1
DORIC	NOV. 5	COPTIC	NOV. 15
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	NOV. 17	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 29
BEIGIC	NOV. 26	GALIC	DEC. 9
COPTIC	DEC. 6	CHINA	DEC. 20



## COIN OF REALM

Change Will Not Involve Loss to Individuals.

### GOVERNMENT BEHIND THE ISSUE

Will the Money Disappear or Be Called In—Cabinet—Commission. Dimes—Quarters.

Some time ago the Cabinet of the Republic of Hawaii voted that the local Government should assume any foreseen or likely or natural liability to individuals that should arise in transferring the financial department here along with the sovereignty. No announcement or publication of the vote or action was made at the time. This is the first of it in print, though it has quite generally been assumed, both without thought or remark that the credit of the country was behind the money issue and that there was no occasion for either calculation or worry.

Hawaii has had for her own money, silver only, though the gold of the United States had early statutory recognition and the paper and silver of that country have always been commonly current. There was coined for the Government here in the year 1883 \$1,000,000 of silver. This is all in circulation, either in the coin itself, or in certificates.

Considerable of the Hawaiian silver has disappeared. But not so much of it is gone as the casual reckoner might venture to say. There is a quite large amount of American silver in use here. Its importation for some months a year and two years ago was heavy. One shipment of 50,000 American silver dollars was brought in quite recently and there have been several importations of \$20,000 of American silver. The greatest use of silver in the country is in the payment of plantation hands and other laborers. On account of these demands there has been from time to time complaint of scarcity of the white coin.

One theory of the future in finances here is that the Hawaiian silver issue will just naturally disappear, that it will be carried away in jewelry and as souvenirs. This opinion will scarcely bear dissection, though there is, of course, no small weight to it. The disappearance of the dimes is a really remarkable incident and is a strong or impressive precedent. There were \$25,000 of dimes. Today there are no dimes in circulation and they sell at two-bits each and there are no very heavy holders of them.

Some of the other denominations may go the way of the dimes. Try the quarters. They are becoming scarce in trade and are beginning to go into jewelry and into collections. But there is \$100,000 of quarters up in the store vault of the treasury in the Executive building. That means 400,000 pieces of the coin and that number will do for a good many belts, spoons, hat pins and collections. Dollars and halves are so plentiful as currency that the problem of their exhaustion is not yet to be considered. The dollar is used not a little for jewelry. The half will last longest of all.

A few weeks ago a couple of prominent men organized on a corner down town a quick partnership to corner the quarters. They gave it up when they learned the amount of coin on hand. The question of possibility of counterfeiting the coins abroad has been taken into account only slightly by the operators.

On the question of the finances or the currency, Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance, said yesterday, that there was no possibility of any individual losing by having Hawaiian silver on hand or of gaining by speculating in it as money. He said the Commission had been informed that it was estimated there still existed, available for calling in if it was to be called in, about \$950,000 of the Hawaiian coin. Some business men financial factors and citizens will say that the shortage from a million is considerably more, but this figure of \$950,000 has been made after careful investigation.

It is supposed, though it is not at all settled, that the Commission will recommend that the Hawaiian silver be taken up and coined in American money and that there is a course be only money of the United States here.

There is talk in a certain bank here of abolishing the dimes, gold and silver accounts in the near future. There will be no more of the dime affair after a settlement with the United States is made and officials of one house think it would be a good plan to forestall the change. Abandonment of the double or par currency would be a big saving of the work of the bank of accounting to the various firms and individuals.

#### Happily Mated.

Mr. O. S. Whitehouse of Hilo and Miss M. E. Whitehouse of Honolulu were quietly married at the residence of Mrs. Sorenson on Monday evening.

#### New Band Instruments.

The Boston Music Company of this city having a new stock of Progress block has been awarded the contract for furnishing a complete set of new instruments for the Government band. The total cost will be

about \$1,150 and the horns, etc., will be of the well known Carl Fisher make. There were three other bidders. Two were town houses. The third was the Berlin concern that has outfitted the band ever since there was a band. Some of the instruments now used have seen service for fifteen years.

#### Paris Exposition.

The Foreign Office will endeavor to induce an interest in a Hawaiian exhibit for the World's Fair at Paris in 1900. To this end a notice is published and sight will not be lost of the matter. The Commissioner here for France is anxious that the Islands shall be represented in the great show and so is the American representative to the Exposition. Mr. Shingle, who is acting for Hawaii in the big show at Omaha, wrote recently that he had an engagement to meet at Chicago Mr. Peck, who is already collecting material for the United States space at Paris.

## A FIRE DID IT

Loss of Life on the Sugar Ship Kenilworth.

Ernest Thrum Writes of the Death Dealing Disaster—He Had Narrow Escape.

Mrs. T. G. Thrum received several letters by the Moana yesterday from her son Ernest, who was a passenger by the ill-fated ship Kenilworth, sailing from Hilo for New York. Mr. Thrum writes from Valparaiso, Chile. His last letter was dated August 5. At that time he thought he would probably soon take steamer passage for New York, as extensive repairs to and long delay of the Kenilworth was apparently necessary. Of the fire, which was first discovered on July 7, Mr. Thrum says:

"The cabins were full of smoke and gas coming from the lazarette and penetrating through the least crack, and after dinner all of us were on deck until 8:30 p. m. As my room was so strong I told the captain I would lie down on the transom in his cabin, but feeling very cold though I would go below. By this time everything was cold, little if any smoke could be seen making its escape. At 8 p. m. the second mate took charge of the vessel and the captain instructed him to call him at 12:45, unless something arose. Everything passed off as if in order. All signs of smoke were gone, the parts that were so hot in the afternoon were quite cold, so he did not call us until the time the captain had told him to. In the mate's room was Henry Hobson, one of the boys who had been burned out, a lad of 16, and Mr. Piper, the mate. The captain was in his bed and, as I said before, I was on his lounge. The captain told me as he went into his room 'sleep with one eye open'—and I undoubtedly did, for when I last heard anyone was snoring and I fast asleep. When Mr. Generaux came to call the captain and mate, I was breathing heavily, while the other three were unconscious. We were taken on the afternoon hatch, where stimulants were administered and everything possible done to restore life, but without avail except in my case. For two solid hours they worked over me. The men worked over the captain, mate and Hobson until after 3 o'clock, but without avail. They were all in rooms more crowded than I was and had evidently lost all life sometime before being found. It would appear from Mr. Thrum's letters that the fire burned in the hold of the Kenilworth from July 7, at sea, until flooded with water at Valparaiso, about August 1. At the time of his last letter the extent of damage was not known. The cargo and vessel have been taken charge of by the insurance companies."

#### HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

Advice That There is Demand for the Product.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Since our last Circular of July 27th, arrivals of Hawaiian coffee have amounted to 407 bags and with sales of 778 bags. Stocks today in first hands amount to 124 bags.

Since annexation has been accomplished, we anticipate that, from reasons of patriotism and the wish of those hitherto uninformed to see the coffee that is produced by the new territory, there will be quite a demand for trial lots of Hawaiian coffees and we have already had inquiries from eastern cities for samples. The cargo and vessel have been taken charge of by the insurance companies."

Sales since July 27th  
 76 bags @ \$18 1-2c  
 83 bags @ \$18 c  
 24 bags @ \$17 1-2c  
 24 bags @ \$17 c  
 45 bags @ \$16 1-2c  
 44 bags @ \$16 c  
 453 bags @ \$14 1-2c  
 We quote  
 Fancy washed Hawaiian 17 1-2c  
 Good washed Hawaiian 16 c  
 Good half-washed Hawaiian 14 c

OTIS MCALISTER & CO

#### Philadelphia.

It had been intended to take the flagship Philadelphia out today for target practice off Lahaina. Instead the ship will remain in the harbor till next week. One of the reasons for this is that it is the desire of officers that the crew have the benefit of taking part in the regatta sports in the harbor next Saturday. The men of the flagship are eager to test their strength and skill with the clubs and the usual regatta races.

#### (CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED)

This is a certificate that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Front Royal, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAW, Front Royal, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaw are prominent farmers and live near Front Royal, Va. They procured the remedies from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who was acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale in all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## WORDS TO BOYS

Commendation to Members of E and F Companies.

### A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DOLE

Read at an Organization Meeting. Records of the Two Commands. Good Service Given.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Company F, Capt. Ziegler, held a meeting in Company A's room last evening and effected the preliminaries looking to reorganization. Capt. Ziegler presided. About thirty-five men were signed and enough names were reported to assure the legal minimum by the next meeting. Several Company E men joined. It is more



CAPT. C. W. ZIEGLER.

than likely that E will disband, the members going into the other companies.

A letter from President Dole, addressed to Company F, was read. It was received by Capt. Ziegler by messenger. President Dole intended to have the letter read at the time the companies were relieved from active service, but there was a delay in its preparation. The letter was greeted with cheers and a vote of thanks to the President for the sentiments expressed was passed unanimously. This was the letter:

Executive Chamber, Honolulu, H. I., August 31st, 1898.  
 Dear Sir:—Upon the retirement of Companies E and F from their long term of service, I desire to express to them, through you, as the senior officer of the garrison, my appreciation of the good conduct and discipline which has been the record of these companies.

During the greater part of this service your force has been garrisoned in the basement of the Executive Building with easy access to the upper parts of the building, and has safely guarded the public offices there located with the important documents and articles of value belonging to them.

I am mindful also of the cheerful acceptance of hardship and danger which these companies exhibited in the insurrection of 1895, at which time Company E was under fire at the front at Diamond Head, and Company F was the main force in the brilliant affair at the mouth of the Palolo Valley, when by good strategy and a determined advance under fire the backbone of the insurrection was broken, and a large part of the hostile force arrayed against it was captured. The object of these organizations having been attained, it follows that the need of their active service ceases. It is a matter of regret to me that these men to whom their country owes so much must now cease to receive pay from the government in the old relation; and I trust that all of them will find that demand for their services in this community which their record and faithfulness merit.

I am proud of my relation to the garrison and can never cease to remember its loyal service to the Republic of Hawaii.

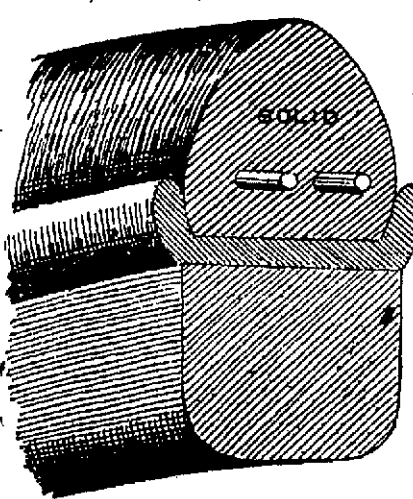
SANFORD B. DOLE,  
 Commander-in-Chief National Guard of Hawaii  
 To Capt. C. W. Ziegler  
 Commanding Co. F 1st Regt N  
 & H  
 Honolulu

## UNCLE SAM

It is said will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates. This is because they cannot take care of themselves. A good horse is faithful to you and you should be faithful to him, by giving him good, wholesome food regularly.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at the Right Prices order from  
**CALIFORNIA FEED Co.**  
 TELEPHONE 121.



11-4 Inch Solid Rubber Tire, Full Size.

### OUR CUSHION TIRES

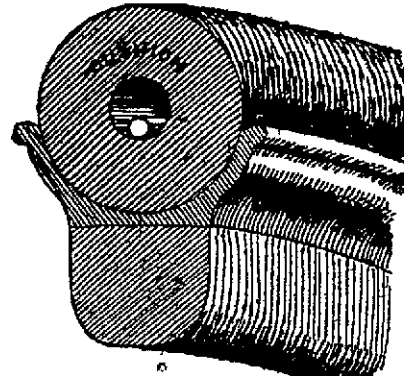
are held in place securely by an endless wire located within the rim, completely encircling the wheel. They cannot get out or come off. They require no care, give absolutely no trouble. They are designed specially for the lighter vehicles. We cannot recommend them too highly when the weight including load does not exceed 1,000 pounds.

THERE IS NO SECRET ABOUT OUR PROCESS. WE HAVE OUR OWN MACHINERY.

**SCHUMAN'S - Carriage - and - Harness - Repository.**  
 Island Orders Promptly Filled. Fort St., above Club Stables.

## SOLID RUBBER TIRES

are unequalled for resilience and durability. We utilize all the latest improvements, besides special devices of our own. Endless wires located within the rubber at high tension securely hold the rubber in the channel. Our Patent Braces, vulcanized into the rubber at frequent intervals, and through which the retaining wires pass, hold them firmly and prevent internal wear or cutting of the rubber. The rubber is compressed when on the wheels so that any cut or abrasion closes up at once and no material injury is inflicted.



11-4 Inch Cushion Rubber Tire, Full Size.

## Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

**The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,**  
 SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.  
 FORT STREET.

**CASTLE & COOKE Ltd.**  
 IMPORTERS  
 HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for following

**BICYCLES:**

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes Lamps, etc

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

**CASTLE & COOKE Ltd.**  
 IMPORTERS  
 HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
 E. SCHER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial Fertilizers.**

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
 PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA  
 NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER  
 SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
 Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.**

## Having

Secured the services of the . . . .

**Talented Australian Artist**  
**Mr. Frank McComas**

We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work. Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

For a limited time only.

**KING BROS.**  
 110 HOTEL ST.



**POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED**  
 WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.

The Daily Western Worker writes:—"I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed; I did, and after taking a few drops, I found myself in a short time getting over my cough."

Loose, Brown, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1898, writes:—"I have consumed my third second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balm for coughs and colds nearly 50 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Rogers, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1894. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT ONLY THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED, FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,**  
 Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line. Canadian Pacific Railway.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S**  
**New York Line.**

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

**RUBBER STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## HE SENT LETTERS

### Documentary Evidence in Kahuku Ranch Case.

Correspondence on the Decision Reserved—Estate of Antone Rosa.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The case of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company vs. Col. Samuel Norris, bill for specific performance, was before Judge Perry yesterday. Mr. Ballou, attorney for complainant, read the bill and Mr. Hatch the answer. Mr. Ballou then read thirteen letters which passed between Col. Norris, J. O. Carter and others, prior to and immediately following the sale of Kahuku Ranch to C. Brewer & Co. Complainants then called as witnesses J. O. Carter, P. C. Jones and W. G. Irwin. The defense called only Col. Norris, who denied having given authority to Mr. Carter to sell the ranch. Decision reserved. Kinney & Ballou for complainant; F. M. Hatch for respondent.

Nancy Eldredge has entered suit against Samuel Parker for the recovery of \$5,721.66 claimed under the following agreement, dated November 18, 1884: "That said party of the first part (Parker), in consideration that said party of the second part (Eldredge) has this day conveyed to him all of those premises situated at said Kohala, known as Hauli, Hikiapua and Kahi, described in Royal Patents Nos. 4,395, 2,495 and 4,883, do hereby covenant and bind himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, that in addition to the consideration named in the deed of said premises, he, said party of the first part, and his heirs, executors and administrators, shall and will pay unto said party of the second part, the sum of \$100 per month for each and every month during her natural life, etc."

Hugh E. McIntyre has been appointed auxiliary administrator of the estate of the late George R. Mahoney under \$2,500 bonds. R. D. Silliman for petitioner. Mr. Mahoney was a resident of Liverpool and died there. His Hawaiian property consists of two Government bonds of \$1,000 each, and \$500 in Spreckels bank.

Philomena Kaouli has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Hermann Kaouli under \$1,400 bonds.

Kahele has entered ejectment proceedings against Pala and Keawe to recover a small piece of land at Kuli, Honolulu, and \$500 damages. J. M. Davidson, attorney for plaintiff.

Chief Justice Judd has made a ruling that Joseph Kalauka and Mele Kalanika are entitled to a deposit of \$64.70 made by the late P. M. Kalanika in the Royal Savings Bank.

Upon petition of Castle & Cooke, H. May & Co. and others to Tokio, of Paalo, Hawaii, has been declared a bankrupt.

The court has approved the trustees' accounts in the matter of the estate of James Gay.

Judge Perry has appointed George R. Carter administrator of the estate of the late E. A. Jones, under \$47,000 bonds. A bond has been filed in said sum, with P. C. Jones as surety.

Ocell Brown has qualified as trustee of the estate of the late Godfrey Rhodes and has received Nancy Rhodes, executrix, for the following: Real estate, valued at \$28,500; personal property, valued at \$5,000.

Judge Stanley has confirmed the action of the trustees of the James Gay estate in leasing said estate at Waiakua to B. F. Dillingham for plantation purposes.

Cecil Brown, trustee under the will of the late Kaleipua Kanoa, has received the executor for the following turned over to him: Real estate valued at \$31,300; personal property valued at \$1,600.

John F. Colburn has petitioned for letters testamentary on the estate of the late Judge Antone Rosa. The property consists of real estate at Kaalawai and Kalihi valued at \$7,000 and personal effects, \$1,000. The heirs are the widow and three minor children. Monday, October 17, is set as the day for hearing petition. L. A. Thurston for petitioner.

### Bennington Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The U. S. S. Bennington will leave Mare Island today, stop two days in the bay and then proceed to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Philadelphia. The latter vessel will proceed to the navy yard for general repairs when relieved.

Another report has it that the Bennington has been ordered to Pago Pago bay, Samoa, according to Mare Island reports, to make a survey for a coaling station.

### Stock Exchange.

Ten shares of Oahu assessable sold on Change yesterday at \$125. The following sales between boards were posted: 127 shares Oahu assessable, at \$125; 5 shares Honolulu, at \$400; 29 shares Hawaiian Agricultural Co. at \$380; 20 shares Mutual Telephone Co. at \$14; 20 shares Oahu, at \$105. Bids for Oahu assessable at \$122.50; Oahu at \$85; and Hawaiian Electric at \$197.50, were promptly declined.

### NOT THE WISEST WAY

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. Its cost but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

### OAHU LARGER.

#### More Stock and More Acreage for New Plantation.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Co. held yesterday it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000 by the issuance of 6,000 additional shares of stock at \$100. Preference will be given present holders in the purchase, and the next chance to come in will fall to employees of the plantation. New pumps for the plantation and other improvements are contemplated for the immediate future.

The arrangement for the issuance of the new stock is that each present holder of three shares shall have an allotment of one new share, to be paid for in assessments. The stock will be out in November and it is supposed it will all be taken within the company. When this was learned yesterday there was at once a demand for the stock now available for the market.

Oahu is to have at least two new pumping stations with a corresponding increase of acreage. Sets of wells will be sunk in Waipahu and Waiawa gulches.

### HEALTH BOARD.

#### Various Reports Read—A Hilo Resignation.

(From Thursday's Daily)

President W. O. Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood, T. F. Lansing, D. L. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Kellipio reported 74,460, 53,249 and 38,641 fish examined during the past three weeks.

Maternity Home report showed \$2,783 cash on hand at the end of August.

Madison hospital, at Wailuku, reported twenty-four persons cared for during the month.

In answer to three communications the Board replied to Government physicians that simple medicines prescribed by school teachers must be issued by physicians and must be under their control.

Government physicians were instructed to vaccinate all persons coming to their offices free of charge.

L. Turner resigned from the office of manager of the Hilo hospital. Accepted. Sheriff L. A. Andrews was asked to take the work.

### THEY CREEP ON US UNAWARES.

Thousands of the good people who read these articles have grey hairs in plenty. Are you one of them? If so, do you remember when you saw the first grey hair—on your head, or in your beard, as the case may have been? It was natural enough; time is a bleacher, as well as a dyer; yet the discovery was a surprise, perhaps a shock to you. You didn't see that grey hair coming. All at once—it was there.

Now behold how many worse things are like that, and learn a valuable lesson.

"Up to March, 1891," says Mr. John Murray, "I never had any illness in my life. Then, suddenly, as it were, I felt that something was wrong with me. At first I had an awful bitter taste in the mouth, and after eating I had a pain at the chest and a horrible sensation at the stomach, as of a hot iron burning me."

"I vomited all the food I partook of, and sometimes I threw up blood. Nothing I ate would remain on my stomach more than a few minutes, and I was afraid to take any solid food. Even milk and slops distressed me."

"Being unable to leave the house I sent for a doctor, who said that my stomach was ulcerated. He gave me medicines of different kinds, and recommended applications; but nothing gave me any relief, and I grew worse and worse."

"In spite of the soothing drops I took I got no sleep night or day. The pain was so severe I could not lie down in bed."

"After four months' suffering I was removed to the Grantown Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment and diet. I was fed solely on liquid food, and my stomach was so inflamed and sore that I threw up most of it. After five weeks in the hospital I was worse than ever and returned home. There I lingered on in great pain and weakness month after month. I was now pale as death, and so weak I could not draw one foot after the other."

"I had given up all hopes of recovery, and was gradually wasting away, expecting no relief except in death, which I thought could not be far away. This was in February, 1892. It was then I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to see whether there could possibly be any virtue in it for so desperate a case as mine."

"Not being able to procure the Syrup in our neighborhood my son wrote to London for a supply. It may seem hard to believe, but it is true, that the first few doses gave me welcome relief. Continuing to take it I was soon able to take nourishing food, and felt my strength coming back. After a little all pain left me, and I have never ailed anything since, but can follow the hounds and do any kind of work."

"I thank my Creator for making Mother Seigel's Syrup known to me, for without it I should now be in my grave. I tell everybody that it saved my life. You are welcome to publish this to all the world. (Signed) John Murray, Cragmore Cottage, Abernethy (near Balmoral), Grantown, August 28th, 1893."

Mr. Murray is a man of high character, and well known in the district. He is in the employ of D. Jardine, Esq., of Rairack Lodge. His disease was acute inflammatory dyspepsia, for an attack of which (unconsciously to himself) his system had long been preparing. "What seems a sudden illness," says an eminent physician, "is but the climax of a series of changes which have been going on for a considerable time, the slight warning symptoms not having been noticed by the patient."

So grey hairs come. So disease comes. So death comes. Watch for the earlier signs and keep Mother Seigel's Syrup close at hand.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POSTER DRUGS AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U.S.A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods

Just Received by..

## HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

## Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

### CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

### WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
HONOLULU.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofulous Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURIER'S DISPENSARY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company  
NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Rheumatism, the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 4d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Medical Dispensary, Lincoln, England.

### INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,471,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMINA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.  
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0  
Subscribed 2,750,000 2 7 5 0  
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0  
2—Fire Funds 2,548,815 7 9  
3—Life and Annuity Funds 10,172,670 1 0  
413,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,377 3 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,576,611 1 0  
Branches 4,271,985 4 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Edin. Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



